482/805 DWPI - (C) Derwent

AN - 1985-300422 [48]

XA - C1985-130085

XP - N1985-223609

TI - Mandrel alloy for drilling and expanding seamless steel pipe - comprises carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum and tungsten, cobalt, copper, titanium and/or zirconium, silicon and/or mannesium

DC - M27 P51 P52

PA - (SANY-) SANYO TOKUSHU SEIKO KK

- (HOKO-) SHIN HOKOKU SEITETSU KK

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP60208458 A 19851021 DW1985-48 9p *

AP: 1984JP-0064475 19840331

- JP89007147 B 19890207 DW1989-09

PR - 1984JP-0064475 19840331

AB - JP60208458 A

Mandrel alloy consists (by wt.) of C 0.14-0.18%, Cr 1-3%, Ni 1-9%, Mo and/or W 0.3-3% in total, Co 1-2%, Cu 1-2%, Ti and/or Zr 0.2-0.5% in total, Ni/Cr=1-3, and Si below 1.5% and/or Mn below 1.5% as deoxidising agent, and balance Fe and incidental impurities.

- ADVANTAGE - Increased durability. (0/6)

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① 特許出顧公開

(D公開特許公報(A)

昭60-208458

@Int_Cl,1	識別記号	庁内整理番号	•	多公開	昭和60年(1985)10月21	B
C 22 C 38/52 B 21 B 25/00 B 21 C 3/02 C 22 C 38/52		7147-4K 7819-4E 6778-4E 7217-4K	審査請求	有	発明の数	1 (全9頁	()
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创特 図 8259-64475

関 昭59(1984)3月31日

川越市仙波町1丁目3番13号

埼玉県比企郡小川町大字原川320番地の10 Ш

姬路市飾贈区中島字一文字3007番地 山陽特殊製鋼株式会

社内

川越市新宿町5丁目13番地1 新報国製鉄株式会社 の出 暦 人 の出 原 人 山陽特殊製鋼株式会社 饭路市飾磨区中島字一文字3007番地

428 の代 選 人 弁理士 鈴江 武彦

韓顧昭59~11899号(韓嗣昭60-号)発明になる合金をさらに改良したものであ 1. 転割の名券 総目なし頻繁の穿孔かよび拡管用芯金合金 上記先出顧明期書にも記載されているように、 2.特許請求の疑問 一般に難目なし頻響穿孔用の芯金は、傾斜圧焦 1. 成長でCがO.1 ないしO.2 5 %、Cr が ロールによって四板かよび前進する、かよそ 1 たいしろが、NI が1 ないしゅが、 Mo かよびw のいずれか1程または2種合計で0.3ないし3 1 2 0 0 ℃に加熱された中央丸形倒片に散方向 **に圧入されて、とれによって頻管の前方向の学** #、 Coが1ないし2#、 Cuが1ないし2#、Ti かよび Zr のいずれか 1 想もしくは 2 雅合計が 0.2 孔が行われる。またとのようにして穿孔された ないし0.5 多、我部Feかよび不可避的な報量不 側管は、同様に傾斜圧延ロールによって回転か よび前進する拡管用の別の芯金が、シよそ1000 純物からなり、且つ Ni/Cr の重量比の値が L か 63である姓目なし城管導孔および拡管用合金。 でに加熱された鋼管の穿孔内に圧入されること 2 さらに必要に応じて脱酸剤として 81が重 によって、その拡管が行われる。 その結果、穿孔かよび拡管用の芯金の表面に 載で 1.5 多以下、 Ma が 1.5 多以下の何れかまた は叫者を育有するととを特徴とする特許請求の 高温かよび高圧力が作用して、芯金の製物には 摩髡、芯金材の単性疣動によるしわ、部分的な 銀川和14世紀の志会合金。 **帯敵損傷、あるいは智材との銭付きによるかじ** 3 80 00 00 at 45 7: 10 W との発明は中央丸型蝌片から駐目をし瞬間を りゃ耐れが発生し、とれらによって貼る芯金の 製造する線に用いられる弾孔および拡管用芯金 変形および損傷が進行して、比較的処使用回数 のうちに花金の井命が盛きてその使用が不可能

Ł t L.

学孔別(または低智用) 芯金の表面に生する これらの損傷を防止するために、 芯金を形成す る合金に要求される特性は損傷の理解によって 次のように最たる。

(i) 解耗およびしわの発生防止のためには、 合金の高額度における機械的強度が高いことが 必要である。

(2) 制れ発生防止のためには、常盛にかける 合金の被被的徴取と仲級性が高いことが必要で ある。

(3) 無分的な削減機の発生防止の元めには、 を食会板の組成のうち、地食への創所度の小さ い合せ元素の脳知やできるだけ少なくして、減 期制計や発移制形によってとれらの合金元素が 数序に辿析して、部分的な順点低下シェび程序 酸化の生ずることを助止するととが必要である。 (4) 続付きによるかじりや割れの発生を防止 するためには、メケール付け処態によって、云

金の表面に断熱性と自然性とを有する動物カス

特局等69-208458(2) ケールが温度の厚さK形成されることが必要である。

との目的は、重要ででが 0.1 ないしの 2.5 %。 に、対 1 ないしょ 5、 Mi が 1 ないしゅ 5、 Me か よび W の い す ハ か 1 他 もしく 比 2 性合計 にな ないしょ 5、 我他が Pe かよび 不可避的 な 吸 素不 減物 から た り、且つ Mi/Cr の 直 量比の値が 1 な いし 3 の 組成 を オナ る 台 会 を 用いる ことによっ で達成された。

本発明の目的は、上記権減昭 5 9 - 11899 号発明の合金をさらに改良して、穿孔用芯金の

耐用皮をさらに向上させ得るような合金を得る ととにもる。

との目的は、上記既務所にかける合金の成分 耐感のもの代、さらた豊重でで。そ1 かりしょう。 で。そ1 ないしょう、シェびで1 シェびマ のいがれ か1 ねもしくは 2 辿の合計を 0.2 ないしの 5 や の料合で迫加解加するととによって選成された。 なか、特別既出顧見明の場合と関係に、上記 なか、特別既出顧見明の場合と関係に、上記

成純樹脈足頭由ドついて、 等離附59-11891 号 明謝馨かよび設面にかける配送と一部重複させ ながら説明をする。

Cは、 地金 K 関格 し、 あるい は 関係 限以上 O C は 熱処型 K よって 様々な 類様を示すとと K よって、 合金 O 常義 シ よ び 高量 で O 機械的 独 度を 向上させる O で、 合金 O 強度 向上 K 乗 6 有効な 元素である。しかしなから、こからまり多くなると、とくだけ。と共合する場合だは、Crの政化 他が設界に折出して設界単化をひき楽したり、 またこの現化物はMo 中Wを始急よりもよく脳群 表収するので、Mo 中Wの数加による地会の影響 強化効果を載するなどの世効果をも併せて持つ

本発別になるを無合金は、乙金の部分的な 群戦損害を助止する見払から、従来のこの場合 会と異なり、常量シェビの無限にかけるは似か 酸を生まとして関係体化よることにしてい るので、この含有量性できるだけ低い方が異ま しか。しかしまがらるまりこの含有量が吸いと 必要とする機械的物質を保持させるために利さ 不量を高める必要を生む、これでは経済的にコ スト高となる。またこの有量が会まりにも低い と即動の成動性が振少し、従ってその刺激性が

本発明になる芯金用合金においては、C含有量の下級値は、上記の経済性と前途性との数点 ・

特局型G0-208458(3)

からとれず 0.1 ぎとし、上限能は発孔用芯金の 窓分的解拟筋止の観点からとれを 0.2 5 ぎとした。

51 は、一般の製成所として、会会の故意知整 用に必多に応じて会会に影ねされるが、51 が 多瀬ざると合金の類性が近下するとともに、穿 孔用る会の表面に断熱性と向所性を有する厳密 スタケールを付着させるために知される一般の スケールが付加理時に、スケール中にファイヤ フィト(Fu-151g) と金銭にピエナケールを勤終

よって 81 含有量の上限値を 1.5 % K足めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Ma 6一数の穀酸剤 として、合金の乳酸調整用 に必要ド応じて合金に助加される。 せして Ma が多刈ると 81 の場合と同様にスケールを執針に する。

よって Ma 含有量の上限値を 1.5 多と定めた。 下限については別に割扱はない。

Cr かよび NI の成分範囲設定理由については、

両成分の比糠が度要であるので、両者をまとめて設明をする。

Crは無金に固然し、あるいはCと新合して以 化物を形成して、常園あるいは裏面圧における 機械的強度を高めるとともに、合金の耐酸化性 を向上させるのに有効な元素である。然しなが ら Cr 含有量が高すぎると、耐酸化性が向上する ととによって忘金の表面に断熱性と病療性とを 有するスケールを付着させる一般のスケールは けれ難を施す数に、非皮するスケール形の思さ が薄くなり、低迷の芯金に生ずる損傷のうち、 質材との続付きによるかじりが多発する。また Cr 含有量が低くすぎると、常識および高温度におけ る合金の機械的強度が低下し、芯金に強度不足 による単純、しわ、あるいは耐れが発生する。 NI はCと親化物を形成することなく地会に全 部間部して、耐磨体硬化によって常無かよび高 塩皮にかける機械的強度を高めるのに有効な元 祟でもる。然しながら、NIはCr K 比べて高値 て あるの で、 NI だけて常塩シよび 高 温度にかける

会会の機械的強度を高めるとコスト高となり、またでに共和する場合にどれは高い機械的強度 は利ちれない。また、NIの筋加は、Cr動加の制 はそれといっまた、NIの筋加は、Cr動加の制 のた比べて、スケール付け処理による付増スケール加が高くなる条号ははるかに少ない。 込って、怎会会会と十分な常温かよび周囲度 にかける機械的強度、かよび海底皮がきのなる ために、スケール地を減くすることをく機械的 倒度を高めることのできるNIを生体とし、Cれ に対ける機械的強度、NIを発化して、Cれ に対ける機械の強度で構定するととに、 NI Mankkを制載することとにした。

上 NO 見知から、スケール解の取るを強くしないためにいます他の上限を3多とし、下限は 継続の別とを観光するためにとれを1多とした。 また NI は恐様的別数を高めるために、その古妻 をいま相談の1 領から3 値、すなから NI/で, の 家用比の機を1 ないし3 と思めた制制を終 NI/で,たの私を1 ないし3 と思めた制制を新

1 関か上げ 第2 間の 1 組の自 解別、 えらげ 代 記 3 間か上げ 別 4 間の 1 組の自 解別を 用 いて 収 引 ナ む。 其 1 間 は C r 音 オ 豊 が 1 . 4 まの 場 分 の で R と いける 合 を 被 被 が 効 ま K 及 代 ア N I / で r 比 の 影 學 を 示 ナ 自 級 図 、 第 2 図 比 門 基 皮 ያ の で C に かける 同 様 の む 等 幸 無 K か I で 同 様 の む 等 幸 無 W は C r 含 不 豊 が え 2 8 ま の 場 会 ク 電 電 K か I で あ 日 敬 の む 野 幸 解 級 以 割 4 間 は 同 暦 度 9 0 0 C K か I も 同 様 の む 野 幸 義 級 で あ る。

これらの無額のから利るように、穿孔用を全の利用度の低下をもたらす関係の一つである利れを助止するのに必要な常識の引張対象さと何かいした。1047~1であって領策不足であり、N/Cで、比が3以上では何が重め者して低すの何の一つである不会質面の単れかよびしりを防止するために必要な高温度にかける引張数さは、N/Cで、比が3以上では5.2 をいしる、3 1/2~2 となってい

福用電60-208458(4)

下するのが刊る。

以上の結果から判断して、本先別になる之金 合金中の NI/Cr 比の値を 1 ない し 3 の範囲で選 ぶことに定めた。

Me かよびWは合金地多に関係し、あるいはC と配合して現代物をお成して、とくに合金の高 場底にかける機械的物度を高めるのに有効な元 ポーカる。反坦、Me かよびいき有者の別加はス ケール付け処理によりご金銭割に生成付別する スゥールが予定的にある。表現で対象が の助制な関係的は異に及ぼすMe かよびW 近か の助制な関係的は異に及ぼすMe かよびW 近か の動物の対象がある。Mily ではなる。 は、で有相似が2000の金銭。 W・またはMe とWの台割をの変化が、金金の引動さかよ び伸び事に対象である。 Me かよびWの何れか1 独もしくは2番巻件の熱加量が 0.2 9 まで take

舞引張り強さの向上に効果がない。 しかしなが

ら、との軽加針が0.3 多から1.6 ままでは低加

重の均加とともに引致り強さは続やかに増加し、 筋加量が1.5から20 手まででは引張り強さは 筋加量の増加とともに急能に増加する。 そして 20 多以上の筋加では引張り強さは内び被やか

な増加KETるのを見ることができる。
本発明合金K よって設計された必要K よって
1200で近時に加加された中央丸が網片を存化
する場合K、穿孔される側片の対質が率なる民
傾似であるならば、Ms かよびW のいずれか 1 在
もしくは 2 は合計の形面繋が 1.5 考以下の本発
別合金K よる穿孔用を金で十分K 保来の恋金の
穿孔される場片の対質が 1 3 チョッム 何もしく
は 2 4 チョッ 4 何のほうな 特別組である場合 K
は、Ms かよびWの例れか 1 団もしくは 2 後合計
の数別量は 1.5 チから 3.0 チェであるととが
の数別量は 1.5 チから 3.0 チェであるととが
の数別量は 1.5 チから 3.0 チェであるととが

在って、本見男になる合金にかける Mo かよび Wのいずれか 1 種もしくは 2 種合計の系加費は、 これを 0.3 ないし 3 手と定めた。

C・社一般の原本側、もしくは本見別に立るこ 会合金のような価金を制に的知される元素のう うて、側の輸入性を低下させる唯一の元素である。 等孔用を会は、1200で近側に加熱された中 実丸形偶と中に圧入されるので、穿孔連接の穿 礼所を全の表側無度は1200でから1300で近 側に、表面から約5m内部では300で近側に としてさらに内部では700で以下の値度となる。

そしてきちド内部では700で以下の個皮となる。

このような状態に加熱された恋金は、穿孔底状に動水によって常量にまで作知されたのち、 がい新たな飼汁中に圧入され、とありして加熱な よび待知が締返される。との厳重しによってを 金の表面に解かい鬼甲状の可れが生じて、これが被穿孔ペイプの内面に圧緩成を発生させるも のでもる。との鬼甲状の割れば主として加熱が おの解説しによって生ず治熱の力に高型はする。 一般に購入性が低く、個人変態のない場合の 無外体の中心部では到板の力が、 対して、 使入性が高く、 情入変態が生する場合 の倒体の熱応力は、 その長出では引援応力が、 その中心都では近離応力が発生する。 ナなわち 両者の場合に抵応力の分者が選転するのでもる。 そして、一般に長弱が圧船応力となる鍋入変態 のない加集得知の雑支しの方が亀甲割れの発生 が少ない。

競入性の大小に、九種類片を水焼入れしたの ち、七の前面硬度を耐定し、硬度がロックク。 ルにスタール40以上による硬化剤の厚さ4と 丸棒の牛低・との比率4/・な以てこれを契わす ととができる。すなわち4/・値がよくなる想 換入性が低下するととを見かす。

本発明合金化 よる平穏 2.5 mm の丸脚を水換入 した場合の 4.7 億代及代すで、成分合木量の形 切の一例が3所も図の自動助に示されている。と の自顧問から、Coが1.7 5 9 までは納入性の低 下が麻原であるが、Coが1.7 5 6 を成えるとそ の効果が少ないととが利益。

よって本発明合金の Co 数加量の下限は、鋭入

14日曜60-208458(5)

包領下の効果の見地から19とし、上級は、経 例的ドコスト局となど制化は拠人性正での効果 があまり得られない見地からとれを29とした。 でいば地を中代機能を利出して、常島の引援地 さを高めるのド末効を元果である。また既近し た新熱性と関係性とを有するスケール付けの処 埋の際に、スケールは下の地会中ド電化されて、 カケールの地会への影響性を受害するのドも下、 効力完実である。しかしながら、緩如量が15 以下では常島の引張強さの向上は少なく、影如 最が多過ぎると、スケール直下ド電化された。 が再属で地会の耐熱性が発展して、不会の 政府 間で 地名の耐着な作作役間して、不会 の 政府 配管 取得にてる。

よって本発明合金における Cs の抵加量下級を 1 がとし、上級を 2 がとした。

 ととから、牧界の魅分的な触点低下かよび牧界 の跳化を経伏するとともに、末日皮にかける引 触性を在実力の心に有効な元素である。さらに Cr.19も延先して異化物を形成するのでCr.の異 化物金が減少する結果、Cr.異化物中に執収され るCr. W b 1 U M i M i M j L Cr. この であるの地金のの展更が高くなって、固然体優化に よって合金の高量度にかける引機強さ初の上す る。しかしながら、で1 か 1 U T i U T i O N i M m 量が多 適ぎると、合金を大気中で参考する場合に、そ く 解論の異動性が減べられ、五金製作の既に 調査性を等することになる。

よって本発明合金ドシけるでIシェび Zerの1 組あるいは 2 独合計の新加量の上限を 0.5 %、 下限を 0.2 % と足めた。

以上、離日なし無智の穿孔用芯金合金ドついて述べたが、同数智用芯金合金ドついてもなく 穿孔用芯金合金と同様であるからその数別を名 除ナス。

次化学施例について説明をする。

本発別になる好礼用を金合金の乗締制列の組成を約1段に示す。約1段には先発別である特別は59-11899号発別になる合金、かよび収米公知のこの復合金の組成をも併配してある。

お1 技术示された起放の名合金を取材として、
JIS - Z - 2201 の規定化よる1 0 号度無引候状 納片、JIS-C-0567 号の規定化よる直度変引機 納片、かよび直接が69 m/m、7 2 m/m、かりよび 7 5 m/m のアシセルミル用線孔を食をそれぞれ 向性した。高温は扱っていたなわれた。とれらのる 全分用いて、実際化 JIS の 80J 2 値 (c 的 1 多 Cr 約1.5)のペアリング網材(いわゆる高収ま クロム機分1 個別 5 アフセルミルを用いてお 及 K 所されている。る金の利用 魚はデれる 主 教 K 示されている。る金の利用 魚はデれる。 か 2 数 K 見られるようド、未見 明化 また & の まねゃよび表現状の対象は 解的物 東 は 来公知のこの団合金の1.5 間ないし3.億、特別 総5.9 - 1.1 8.9 9 号別号金からとれたとは及 世間 等もしくは最らか大きいことが利る。そし て、本界明合金で製作されたる金の制用皮は、 公知の合金のものの2.2 かし.5 億、等級則5.9 - 1.1 8.9 9 号別号金数のものの1.5 ないし.2 値となっているのを見る。この本界別合金がし.2 るご金の割用皮が増大しているのは、全金のGの がかによるる金数面の名甲割れの減少。C。動か によるスケールの世界、T1かよび3rの最加に よる現代他の数件領計別上の目効果によるもの である。

2.3 2

1.6 2

1.7 7

1.73

0.3 3

		C	81	Мо	Cr	NI	M.	w	P	8	C.	C.	TI	Z,	NK.	7.
- 1	A . 1	0.18	0.6 8	0.6 2	1.58	3.0 6	0.4 2	-	0.026	0.018	1.02	1.14	0.24	-	1.9 4	费部
	■ 2	0.1 8	0.6 2	0.64	1.58	3.1 0	0.4 8	-	0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.1 8	1.10	0.28	0.2 2	1.9 6	,
1	• 3	0.16	0.7 1	0.71	1.52	3.1 0	0.44	-	0.024	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	-	0.28	2.04	,
6	• 4	0.17	0.6 4	0.6 8	1.5 4	3.0 8	0.43	-	0.024	0.0 2 2	1.0 8	1.87	8 1.0	026	2.0 0	-,
H	• 5	0.17	0.6 2	0.59	254	5.98	0.5 0	0.73	0.026	0.016	1.5 6	1.06	0.32	-	2.3 5	
8 .	• 6	0.1 5	0.8 2	0.5 7	249	5.9 6	0.48	0.78	0.024	0.016	1.68	1.0 6	•	0.29	2.3 9	
	• 7	0.18	0.6 6	0.60	252	5.9 5	0.4 6	0.76	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.54	0.2 5	8 1.0	2.3 6	,
1.	8	0.1 6	0.5 8	0.5 6	252	5.9 6	0.4 8	0.7 4	0.0 2 5	0.018	1.48	1.46	0.1 7	0.18	2.3 7	-
	9	0.24	0.6 9	0.72	251	5.9 4	0.5 2	0.7 5	0.026	0.019	1.5 2	1.9 4	0.23	0.20	23 7	_ ,
- 13	A 1	0.17	0.8 2	0.68	1.34	3.9 0	0.4 2	-	0.030	0.0 2 4	-	-	-	-	2.9 1	-
	2	0.17	0.5 8	0.6 2	2.56	6.2 3	0.4 8	-	0.028	0.018	-	-	-	-	2.4 3	
t	7. 3	0.14	0.60	0.54	2.85	6.8 3	0.4 2	-	0.028	0.018	-	-	-	-	2.0 4	•
	= 4	0.16	0.60	0.5 2	2.5 2	3.8 7	0.40	-	0.026	0.020	-	-	-	-	1.4 8	•
۹ ۹	☆ 5	0.17	0.6 8	0.5 4	1.39	1.4 6	0.43	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8	-	-	-	-	1.0 5	-,

0.026 0.020

0.0 28 0.0 16 1.26

0.18 0.70 0.68 258 6.21 0.40 0.32 0.024 0.016

0.15 0.57 0.62 1.76 2.84 0.50 0.73 0.026 0.020

0.1 5 0.5 6 0.64 1.55 2.7 5 0.47 1.62 0.0 28 0.0 22

0.25 0.64 0.66 1.55 2.68 0.60 2.02 0.024 0.016

0.6 8 0.1 2

3.0 5

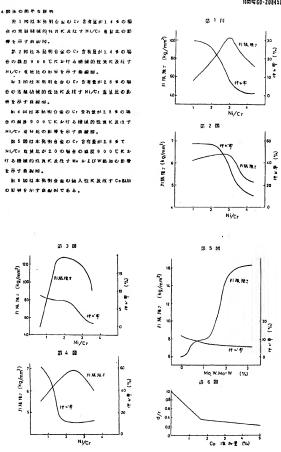
0.68 1.64

公知合金

0.32 0.74

0.23 0.61

			常義の根	被的性質	800.04	被的性質		
			引張放さ	仲び事	引製装さ	# U ₩	穿孔管料	新用良
			(4/4)	(49	(4/4)	59	の材質	(穿孔本数/1個)
	I	A6 + 3	1 2 5.6	5.6	7.8	124	ペアリング側	20~ 70
*		s 2	1 2 5.0	5.8	7.8	1 0.8	•	20~ 70
	_	• 3	1 2 6.0	5.6	7.4	1 4.6	,	20~ 70
*		• 4	1 2 6.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8	,	20~ 70
91		. 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8.2	8.6	,	50~120
B		. 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8.2	8.4	,	50~120
	In.	• 7	1 2 8.6	4.6	86	7.8	,	50~120
ŝ			1 2 9.0	4.2	8.7	7.2	,	50~120
		. 9	1 2 5.0	4.2	8.4	7.8	,	50~120
	20	Kl	1 0 1.0	20.0	7.9	3 1.2	,	20~ 50
此	N.		1 2 5.2	5.4	7.3	1 2.0	,	20~ 50
ex	7	3	1 2 1.6	7.0	7.8	9.2	,	20~ 50
•	-	4	1 2 4.2	7.2	7.2	1 1.4	,	20~ 50
Я	<u>~</u>	5	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0	,	20~ 50
÷	九九节	. 6	1369	4.8	8.0	8.5		30~ 50
	I Roll	7	1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8.5	7.5		30~ 60
£	台	8	110.%	10,9 .	1 5.0	7.0	,	30~ 60
	*	9	1 2 3.0	6.8	160	6.0	,	30~ 60
	公知	3CT-INI	6 3.0	1 6.0	5.2	4 8.2	,	10~ 30
	金金	1.5 C r - 0.7 5 N I	6 1.8	21.6	5.8	6 2.6	,	13~ 36



150 C 60-208458 (B)

手 統 補 正 書

ma 60. 2513 n

特許价長官 25 哲 学 統

1. 事件の表示

ts bu k/ 5 9 − 6 4 4 7 5 te

2. 免學の名為

数日なし調管の緊化やよび拡製用心会合会

3. 箱点をするた

事件との関係 特許出版人 新報題製鉄株式会社

新報圖製數性五分行 (IIか1名)

4. 代理人
(HR ATTRIBUTE TO THE ASSET THE ASSET

5. 自発補正

(60 : 14

6. 給止の対象

 加正の門が (i) 特許基次の範囲。別額曾全交を多数の通り訂正する。 79月号60-208458(日 13) 明確む中、下記の打選を行います。

4 4 日下から9行。「Cが0.1ないし0.2 53. 月を「Cが0.14ないし0.18%。」と 訂正。

 6 質量下行。「複点」を「解験的見地」と 訂正。

へ 7月1行。「0.1%」を「0.14%」とお

ニ N N 2 行。「独点」を「実験的見地」と们

正。同行「U.2.5 %」を「O.1.8 %」と訂正。 外 適項3行。「た。」の次に「(後期実施例 参願)」を挿入。

19月シェび20頁のそれぞれ第1差シェ び第2差を別紙のとシリ訂正。

第 1 弁 合分の組成者 (算量を)

		С	81	Mn	Cr	NI	M.	*	7	8	Co	Cu	TI.	ž,	NVC	100
1	A + 1	018	0.68	0.62	1.58	3.0 6	0.42	Ŀ	0.026	0.018	1.02	1.1 4	0.24	-	1.94	
*	s 2	0.18	0.62	0.64	1.58	3.10	0.48		0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.18	1.1 0	0.2 6	0.22	1.96	١.
•	• 3	0.1_6	0.71	0.7 1	1.52	3.10	0.4 4	Ŀ	0.024	0.018	1.12	1.84		0.28	2.0 4	١.
n .		0.17	0.64	0.6 6	1.64	3.08	0.43		0.0 2 4	0.022	1.08	1.87	0.1 8	0.26	200	
6	• 5	0.17	0.62	0.5 9	2.54	6.98	0.60	0.78	0.026	0.018	1.56	1.06	0.32	-	2.3 5	ŀ
2	• 6	0.15	0.42	0.67	249	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.024	0.016	1.6 6	1.06	•	0.29	239	1
	• 7	0.18	0.66	0.60	2.52	5. v 5	0.4 6	0.76	0.026	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.54	0.26	0.18	2.3 6	ŀ
	• 8	0.16	0.58	0.55	2.62	5.98	0.48	0.74	0.025	0.018	1.48	1.4 6	0.17	0.18	237	
to Ma	A 1	0.17	0.6 2	0.68	1.34	3.90	0.42		0.030	0.024		-	-	-	2.01	١.
t H	2	0.17	0.5 8	0.62	256	5.23	0.48		0.0 2 8	0.018		-		-	2.4 3	١.
× 12	3	0.14	0.60	0.54	2.85	5.83	0.42		0.0 2 8	0.018		-	-	-	204	ŀ
, [4	0.16	0.60	0.52	2.6 2	387	0.40	:_	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	<u>.</u>	. . .		-	1.48	
1 1L	5	0.17	0.68	0.64	1.3 9	1.4 6	0.43		0.026	0.018		-	-	-	1.05	.
e R			0.70			5.21			0.0 2 4					-	2.3 2	1
6		0.16	0.57						0.028		<u> </u>			: .	1.62	L
1"		0.1.5	0.5 6	0.64	1.5 5	2.76	0.47	1.62	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	Ŀ	<u>.</u>	L:.	l -	1.77	1
分知	By RM	0.32	0.74	0.62	3.05	1.02			0.026	0.020	-	-	-	-	0.33	1
6	1.5 Cr - 0.7 5 Ni	0.23	0.6 1	0.68	1.64	0.68	0.1 2		0.0 2 8	0.018	1.2 6	1.08			0.41	1.

			₽ 2 券	耕	# #		
		常製の数	域的性質	9000	微域的性質		
		引强强力	仲び単	引强强力	体び単	穿孔管材	解用度
		(Kg/=2)	80	(Kg/⊒)	N	の対象	(穿孔本数/1個)
	4 + 1	1 2 5.6	5. 4	7. 8	124	ペアリング側	20~ 70
1	• 2	1 2 5,0	5.8	7. 8	10.8	•	20~ 70
	* 3	1 2 6. 0	5. 6	7. 4	1 4.6	-	20~ 70
		1 2 6.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8	-	20~ 70
٩	a 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8. 2	8. 6		50-120
	1 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8. 2	8.4		50~120
	. 7	1 2 8.6	4.6	8. 6	7. 8		50~120
١.	• 8	1 2 9.0	4.2	8. 7	7. 2		50~120
1	4 I	1010	2 0.0	7. 9	3 1.2		20~ 50
	2	1 2 5.2	5. 4	7. 3	120	•	20~ 50
3		1 2 1. 6	7. 0	7. 8	9. 2		20~ 50
1		1 2 4.2	7. 2	7. 2	1 1.4		20~ 50
14	il "	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0		20~ 50
13	6	1 3 6.9	4.8	8.0	8. 5	····	30~ 50
AC DE	i 7	1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8. 5	7.5		30~ 60
. 3	8	1 1 0.4	1 0.9	1 5. 0	7. 0	•	30~ 60
2	n ex M	6 3.0	1 6.0	5. 2	4 8.2	-	10~ 30
6	1.5 Cr - 0.7 5 N I	6 1.8	2 1.6	5. 8	5 2.6	•	13~ 35

2. 物作請求の報酬

1. 点目ででから14ないしの18%、Crが1ないし3%、Niか1ないし9%、Niか1びいし9%、Niか1ないし9%、Niか1ないし3%、Crが1ないし2%、Tr かよび20のいずれか1機もしくは2種合計が0.2ないし0.5%、提出Prかよび3で可避的な数値不動的からなり、且つN/Crの直登比の値が1か53での数値をし続置の弾孔かよび拡置用分を。

2. さらに必要に応じて設備剤として31が重ねで1.5%以下、Niが1.5%以下の円れかまたは対著を3イナることを特徴とする物幹請求の制飾第1が配納の5分合合金。

(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

Classification

- (11) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S60-208458
 - (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (A) Internal Office

		Classification	miterian ortice	
(51) Int (C1. ⁴ :	Symbols:	Registration Nos.:	(43) Disclosure Date: 21 October 1985
Ć22C	38/52		7147-4K	
B21B	25/00		7819-4E	
B21C	3/02		6778-4E	
C22C	38/52		7217-4K	
	Request for	or Examination: S	ubmitted Number	of Claims/Inventions: 1 (Total of 9 pages)
	-			
(54)	Title of the	Invention: Core N	Antal Allow for Piercine	or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe
(34)				
	(21) Japanese Pa	tent Application S59-6-	14 75
	(22	Filing Date:	31 March 1984	

	(22)	rining Date: 31 March 1964	
(72)	Inventor:	Saburo Kunioka	1-3-13 Sembamachi, Kawagoe City

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- (72)Inventor: Katsu Yoshii c/o Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd., 3007banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikamaku, Himeji City
- Applicant: Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd. 5-13-1 Arajuku-machi, Kawagoe City (71)
- (71) Applicant: Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd. 3007-banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama-ku, Himeii City
- Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney (and two others) (74)Agent:

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe 2. Scope of Patent Claims

- 1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a fend insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.
- 2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an alloy material for forming a core metal for piercing or expansion when manufacturing seamless steel pipes from solid round billets, and further improves the alloy in the Patent Application S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] (Unexamined Patent Application Gazette Number S60 [i.e., 1985]) invention.

As recited in the Specification of the aforementioned antedated application, generally, a core metal for piercing a seamless metal pipe is pressed lengthwise by a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C that advances and rotates due to an oblique rolling roll, and piercing is thereby made in the axial direction of the steel pipe. A pierced steel pipe pierced in this manner can be expanded by a separate core metal for expansion that advances and rotates similarly due to an oblique rolling roll being pressed in the pierce hole of the steel pipe heated to approximately 1000°C.

As a result, high temperature and a high stress act on the surface of the core metal for piercing or expansion, abrasion on the surface of the core metal, wrinkling due to plastic flow of the core metal material, partial melting damage, or galling or cracks due to seizures with the pipe material occur, deformation or damage to the core metal occurring thereby proceed, the life with the number of uses of the core metal is comparatively shortened, and the use becomes impossible.

The properties demanded of an alloy to form a core metal in order to prevent such damage that occurs on the surface of core metal for piercing (or expansion) differ as follows according to the type of damage.

- (1) In order to prevent the occurrence of abrasion or wrinkling, the mechanical strength of the alloy needs to be high at high temperatures.
- (2) In order to prevent the occurrence of cracks, the mechanical strength and extensibility of the alloy need to be high at ordinary temperatures.
- (3) In order to prevent the occurrence of partial melting damage, it is necessary to prevent partial lowering of the melting point and grain boundary embrittlement from occurring by adding as few alloy elements with a low melting point to the bare metal as possible in the composition of the core metal alloy, and segregating these alloy elements by grain boundary using solidification segregation and erain boundary separation.
- (4) In order to prevent the occurrence of galling and cracks due to seizures, a fine scale needs to be formed with an appropriate thickness having thermal insulation and lubrication on the surface of the core metal due to scale attachment.

The object of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention described above was to obtain a core metal for piercing markedly superior in duration compared to conventional core metals by increasing the mechanical strength and ordinary and high temperatures using solid solution hardening of Ni, Mo and W, grain boundary segregating and decreasing as much as possible the quantity of C which is a cause of partial solution damage and the quantity of Cr which thins the scale laver formed during scale attachment, and decreasing the solubility in the bare metal.

This object was achieved using an alloy having, by weight, $\{A\}^1$ 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cf, 1 o 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one C two types of M0 and W, and the balance F0 with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a composition with a weight ratio value for N1.0 C0 of between 1 and 3.

The object of the present invention is to further improve the alloy in the aforementioned Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention, and obtain an alloy for piercing whose durability is further improved.

This object was achieved by adding to the component composition of the alloy of the aforementioned direction additives in a ratio of, by weight, 1 to 2% Co, 1 to 2% Cu, and 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr.

Similar to the aforementioned antedated application invention, the additives of either 1.5% or less of Si and 1.5% or less or Mn or both may be added as ordinary deoxidizers according to need to the alloy composition of the present invention mentioned above.

Next is a description, which duplicates some of the above description, of the Specification and Drawings of Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] for the range limitations of the composition of each component in an alloy of the present invention.

C is an effective element for improving the strength of an alloy because it increases the mechanical strength of alloys at ordinary and high temperatures by exhibiting various aspects when C is melted in bare metal or undergoes heat treatment above the solution point. However, if there is too much C, and particularly when co-existing with Cr, the Cr carbide separates at the erain boundary, causing

¹ [Translator's note: Braces indicate sections subject to the amendment following the patent added by the translator for ease of reference.]

grain boundary embrittlement, and the carbide dissolves and absorbs more Mo and W than the bare metal, so the reverse effects such as solution strengthening effects of the bare metal due to adding Mo and W are caused.

An alloy for a core metal according to the present invention differs from this sort of conventional alloys from a perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal, and solid solution hardening is mainly used for mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures, so it is desirable to have as little contained C as possible. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained C is to little, a need arises to increase the quantity of the contained N1 to maintain the required mechanical strength, and this is economically costly. Also, if the quantity of contained C is too little, the liquid fluidity decreases, and the eastability thereby worsens.

For an alloy for core metal according to the present invention, the lower limit value of the quantity of contained C was set to {C} 0.1% from the aforementioned {B} perspective of economy and castability, and the upper limit value was set to {D} 0.25% from the {D} perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal for piercing. (E)

Si is added as a general deoxidizer to alloys according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy, but if there is too much Si, the toughness of the alloy decreases, and fayalite (FeO SiO₂) is generated in the scale, embrittling it during general scale attachment performed to cause a fine scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal for piercing.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Si was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

Mn is also added to alloys as a general deoxidizer according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy. When there is too much Mn, the scale is embrittled as with the case of Si.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Mn was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

The comparative rhythm [sic]² of Cr and Ni is important, so the reason for the range limitation of the Cr and Ni components is given together.

Cr is an effective element for increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as increasing the resistance to oxidation of an alloy when it is melted in the bare metal or combined with C to form a carbide. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained Cr is too high, the thickness of the scale layer generated during general scale attachment to cause a scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal become thinner due to an increase in the oxidation resistance, and, of the damage described above which is caused to the core metal, gailing due to seizure of the pipe material occurs frequently. Further, if the quantity of contained Cr is too low, the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures is decreased, and abrasion, wrinkles and creaks occur due to insufficient strength in the core metal.

Ni is a useful element for dissolving entirely in the bare metal without forming a carbide with C, and increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures due to solid solution hardening. However, the price of Ni is high compared to Cr, so increasing the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures with only Ni is costly, and a mechanical strength cannot be obtained that is as high as when coexisting with Cr. The adverse effects of the attachment scale layer becoming thinner due to scale attachment are far less with adding Ni than with adding Cr.

Accordingly, adequate mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as a scale layer with an appropriate thickness was given to the core metal alloy, and in order to maintain economy for the alloy, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures was supplemented and the quantity of added Ni was reduced by making Ni which can increase the mechanical strength without thinning the scale layer the main component and adding therefor Cr within the tolerable limit.

From the aforementioned perspective, the upper limit of the quantity of contained Cr was set to 3% so as to not thin the thickness of the scale layer, and the lower limit was set to 1% to supplement the

² [Translator's note: "comparative rhythm" is a typographical error for "proportion" in the Japanese source.]

mechanical strength. The quantity of contained Ni was fixed at three times the quantity of Cr, or in other words, the value of the ratio of Ni/Cr was 1 to 3, in order to increase the mechanical strength.

The basis for fixing the Ni/Cr ratio value of 1 to 3 is next described using the set of curved line drawings Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 and the set of drawings Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Fig. 1 is a curved line drawing indicating the effects of the Ni/Cr ratio on the mechanical strength of an alloy at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 1.4%; Fig. 2 is a curved line drawing similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900° C, Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 2.8%; and Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900° C.

As can be seen from these curved line diagrams, the pulling strength and elongation percentage at the ordinary temperature needed to prevent cracking, one of the damages causing lowering of the duration of core metal for piercing, is ill-auited for preventing cracks when the Ni/Cr ratio is less than 1 as the pulling strength is inadequate at 45 to 50 kg/mm², and when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3 as the elongation percentage is lowered markedly. Also, it can be seen that the pulling strength at high temperatures necessary for preventing abrasion and wrinkles on the surface of the core metal, another type of damage, is inadequate at 5.2 or 5.3 kg/mm² when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3, and the elongation percentage is markedly decreased.

A determination was made from the above results to fix the selection of the value of the Ni/Cr ratio in a core metal alloy according to the present invention to a range of 1 to 3.

Mo and W are effective elements for increasing the mechanical strength of alloys particularly at high temperatures by being dissolved in an alloy bare metal or being combined with C to form a carbide. On the other hand, increasing the quantity of contained Mo and W makes the scale layer generated so as to be attached to the surface of the core metal through scale attachment fragile. An example of the effects of adding Mo and W on the high temperature mechanical properties of a core metal alloy according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 5. This curved line drawing indicates the effect on the pulling strength and elongation percentage of the alloy caused by a change in the total quantity of Mo, W or both at a testing temperature of 900°C with a Ni/C ratio of 2.0 and a CR volume of 2.8 volume of 2

According to this curved line diagram, there is no effect of increasing the high temperature pulling strength until the total additive quantity of either one or two of Mo and W is 0.2%. However, with an additive quantity of 0.3% to 1.5%, the pulling strength gradually increases with the increase in the additive quantity, and with an additive quantity of 1.5 to 2.0%, the pulling strength increases rapidly with the increase in the additive quantity. At more than 2.0%, it can be seen that the pulling strength once again changes to a gradual increase.

With a core metal manufactured according to an alloy of the present invention, when piercing a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C, if the billet material being pierced is simply carbon steel, a core metal for piercing according to an alloy of the present invention having an additive quantity of less than 1.5% of a total of one or two of Mo and W adequately exceeds the durability of a conventional core metal. However, for a special steel such as when the material of the steel billet to be pierced is 13% chrome steel or 24% chrome steel, an additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W of 1.5% to 3.0% is required.

Accordingly, the additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W in an alloy according to the present invention was fixed at 0.3 to 3%.

Co is an element added to low alloy steels such as a core metal alloy according to the invention or a general carbon steel which is unique for lowering the hardenability of steel.

A core metal for piercing is pressed in a solid round billet heated to approximately 1200°C, so the surface temperature of the core metal for piercing immediately after piercing becomes approximately 1200°C to 1300°C, from the surface to approximately 5 mm inside becomes approximately 800°C, and the inside becomes less than 700°C

A core metal heated to such a state is cooled to ordinary temperature with water immediately after piereing, and is then pressed again in a new billet; such heating and cooling is repeated in this manner. Through such repetitions, thin tortoise shell type cracks occur in the surface of the core metal, and this causes rolling marks to occur on the inside surface of the pierced pipe. Such tortoise shell type cracks originate in heat stress caused mainly due to the repeated heating and cooling.

In general, the heat stress of a steel body with a low hardenability and no quenching abnormalities causes compression stress at the surface of the steel body and pulling stress at the center of the steel body. In contrast to this, the heat stress of a steel body with a high hardenability and with quenching abnormalities causes pulling stress in the surface and compression stress at the center. In other words, the distribution of the heat stress switches. In general, repeatedly heating and cooling without compression stress becoming quenching abnormalities in the surface leads to less tortoise shell cracks.

The cross-section hardness of a round bar steel billet is measured after it is quenched in water, and the size of the hardenability can be expressed as the ratio df where d is the thickness of the hardened layer whose hardness is 40 or higher on the Rockwell C scale and r is the radius of the round bar. In other words, the smaller the df value, the lower the hardenability.

An example of the effect the quantity of the contained Co component has on the dr value when a round bar with a radius of 25 mm according to an alloy of the present invention is quenched in water is shown in a curved line diagram of Fig. 6. From this curved line diagram, it can be seen that the lowering of the hardenability is remarkable until Co reaches 1.75%, and that the effects decrease when Co exceeds 1.75%.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Co in an alloy of the present invention was set at 1% from the viewpoint of the effects of hardenability lowering, and the upper limit was set to 2% from a perspective that little hardening lowering effects are obtained for the economic increase in cost.

Cu is an effective element for being minutely separated in bare metal and increasing the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures. It is also an effective element for improving the adhesion to bare metal for the scale, enriched by the bare metal directly under the scale during attachment of a scale having heat insulation and lubrication as described above. If the additive quantity is below 19/6, however, the improvement of the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures is low, and if the additive quantity is too high, the Cu enriched directly under the scale permeates into the crystal grain boundary of the bare metal at high temperatures, making the surface layer of the core metal fragile.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Cu for an alloy of the present invention was set to 1%, and the upper limit was set to 2%.

With a preference over Cr, Ti and Zr are combined with C to form a carbide. Unlike a Cr carbide, a Ti and Zr carbide has a uniform distribution in the bare metal, and the solubility in bare metal at high temperatures is extremely low compared to a Cr carbide, so Ti and Zr are effective elements for lowering the partial melting point of the grain boundary and reducing the embrittlement of the grain boundary as well as increasing the pulling strength at high temperatures. Further, as a result of the decrease in the quantity of Cr carbide because precedence is made for Ti and Zr over Cr in forming the carbide, the Cr, W and Mo absorbed in the Cr carbide is decreased, the concentrations of these elements in the bare metal are accordingly increased, and the pulling strength of the alloy at high temperatures due to solid solution hardening improves. Nevertheless, if the additive quantity of Ti and Zr is too large, the liquid fluidity is markedly decreased when dissolving the alloy in air, and the castability when manufacturing the core metal is impaired.

Thus, the upper limit of the additive quantity of a total of either one or two types of Ti and Zn [illegible, r?] for an alloy of the present invention was fixed at 0.5% and the upper limit at 0.2%.

A core metal alloy for piercing a seamless pipe was described above; because a description for a core metal alloy for such expansion is exactly the same as that for a core metal alloy for piercing, it has been omitted.

Next, an embodiment is described.

The compositions of embodiments of core metal alloys for piercing according to the prevent invention are indicated in Table 1. The compositions of alloys according to the antecedent Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention as well as conventionally known types of alloys are also given alongside.

A number 10 ordinary temperature pulling test piece according to specification number 11S-2-2201, a high temperature pulling test piece according to specification number 11S-G-0567, as well as piecing core metals for an Assel mill with diameters of 69 m/m, 72 m/m and 75 m/m were manufactured as raw materials for the alloys of the compositions indicated in Table 1. High temperature pulling tests were performed with a 5% strain rate every minute at a temperature of 900°C. Using these core metals, piecring tests of two types (C approximately 19% and Cr approximately 1.5%) of actual 11S SUJ bearing steel material (so-called high carbon chrome bearing steel material) were performed using the Assel mill. The results of these tests are indicated in Table 2. The durability of the core metal is indicated with the average number of piecing holes per core metal for piecing.

As seen in Table 2, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures of alloys according to the present invention is between 1.5 and 3 times that of conventionally known types of alloys, and it can be seen that it is equivalent or somewhat higher than that of the alloys in the Patent Application Number 559-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The durability of a core metal manufactured with the alloy of the present invention is sent to be between 2 and 5 times that of a known alloy and from between 1.5 and 2 times that of the alloys of the Patent Application Number 559-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The increase in the durability of the core metals according to alloys of the present invention is due to the effects of the tortoise shell cracks in the surface of the core metal decreasing due to the addition of Co to the alloy, the adhesion of a scale due to the addition of Cu, and the prevention of grain boundary separation of the carbide due to the addition of Ti and ZT.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent) [see original for figures]

	,	_		_			Eliginai							-	,	
	1	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Mo	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No. a1	T														-4
8	a2	T														Same
₽,	a3					_		_	_			_	_			Same
ta a	a4	\top											-			Same
90	a5	1					$\overline{}$	_					_	\vdash		Same
÷Ē	a6	1			_	$\overline{}$		_		_				_		Same
Embodiment alloys	a7								_	_	_					Same
ᇤ	a8	1											_			Same
	a9															Same
	No.															Same
so.	Application S59-															Same
ò	in g															Same
- a	g : # 4															Same
2	A ppli															Same
Ē	₹ : 6															Same
<u> </u>	Patent / 8 2 9 9															Same
Comparative alloys		1														Same
٠	9															Same
	1															Same
	ell-known all															Same

^{[&}quot; Well-known alloys]
[" 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[" 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]
[" Remainder]

Table 2. Properties

			Mechanical ordinary ter	properties at	Mechanical 900° C	properties at	Material for piercing	Durability (number of
			Pulling strength (kg/mm²)	Elongation percentage (%)	Pulling strength (kg/mm²)	Elongation percentage (%)	tube	pierces per)
	No. al						Bearing copper	
5	a2						Same	
Embodiment alloys	a3						Same	
ent	a4						Same	
Ē	a5						Same	
8	a6						Same	
Ē	a7						Same	
-	a8						Same	
	a9						Same	
	4 %	No. 1					Same	
	55.50	2					Same	
5	E .	3					Same	
음	atio	4					Same	
e e	e di	5					Same	
ati	L vii	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59- 11899 invention alloys	7					Same	
E	ate	8					Same	
ŭ	- A	9					Same	
	-	*2		I			Same	
	•	-3					Same	

[* Well-known alloys]

[2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper

4. Brief Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 2 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 5 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Mo and W on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900° C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8% and the Ni/Cr weight ratio s. 2.0.

Fig. 6 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Co on the hardenability of an alloy of the present invention.

Fig. 1
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 2
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Elongation percentage
[lower label] Pulling strength

Fig. 3
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 4
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 5
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 6 Co additive quantity (%)

Procedural Amendment

13 February 1985

To Director-General Manabu Shiga of the Patent Office

Case identification

Patent Application Number S59-64475 [i.e., 1984-64475]

2. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

3. Party amending

Relation to the case Patent applicant

Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd.

(and one other)

4. Agent

Address Number 17 Buildin

Number 17 Building, 1-chome 26-5, Tora-no-mon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105 Tel. 03 (502) 3181 [impression of a seal]

Name (5847) Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney

5. Voluntary amendment [impression of a seal, mostly illegible] 2 [= Feb?] 1985

6. Object of the amendment

Specification

7. Details of the amendment

- (1) Correct the entire specification of the Scope of Claims as follows.
- (2) Make the below corrections in the Specification.
- A. 9 lines from the bottom of page 4, correct "0.1 to 0.25% C" to "0.14 to 0.18% C".
- B. The last line on page 6, correct "perspectives" to "experimental perspectives".
- C. Page 7 line 1, correct "0.1%" to "0.14%".
- D. Same page line 2, correct "perspective" to "experimental perspective." Correct "0.25%" in that same line to "0.18%".
 - E. Same page line 3, insert "(refer to the embodiments given below)" after "piercing."
 - F. Correct Table 1 and Table 2 on pages 19 and 20 as in the attached pages.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)

						see o	riginal	for f	gure	s]						
		C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Mo	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No. al			T												*4
8	a2															Same
1 🖁	a3															Same
Ë	a4	_														Same
Embodiment alloys	a5	_							1							Same
ğ	a6	_	_													Same
윝	a7	_														Same
m	a8	1														Same
ļ	a9	\perp														Same
9	-65S		ĺ													Same
Comparative																Same
문음	att. 3	\vdash														Same
lo.		-														Same
9		-														Same
	6															Same

	7			Г			Г	 Τ	Τ	Γ_	Same
!	8					,					Same
	9						Г				Same
_	*2										Same
•	•3										Same

Well-known alloys]

² 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper] ³ 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

			Mechanical ordinary ten	properties at	Mechanical 900° C	properties at	Material for piercing	Durability (number of
			Pulling strength (kg/mm ²)	Elongation percentage (%)	Pulling strength (kg/mm²)	Elongation percentage (%)	tube	pierces per)
	No. al						Bearing copper	
82	a2			 			Same	
Embodiment alloys	a3							<u> </u>
1 2	a4						Same	
ē	a5						Same	
- Ā	a6						Same	
5		_					Same	
占	a7						Same	
	a8						Sæme	
	a9						Same	
	9 8	No. 1					Same	
	S co	2					Same	
1 5 1	E _ E	3					Same	
≗	ğ. ğ .	4					Same	
9	iš #	5					Same	
É	F.È	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59.	7					Same	
Ē	189	8		-			Same	
ŭ	- P	9					Same	
1 1		*2					Same	
1		*3					Same	

["2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper] ["3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

2. Claims

1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.14 to 0.18% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.



AFFIDAVIT OF ACCURACY

I, Kim Stewart, hereby certify that the following is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate translations performed by professional translators of the following patents from Japanese to English:

2000-162192

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Sworn to before me this 23rd day of January 2002.

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